

FRANCIS MARION UNIVERSITY

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy And Campus Crime Statistics Act Report Annual Fire Safety Report 2014

Safety on the University campus is a natural source of concern for parents, students, and University employees. Education - the business of Francis Marion University - can take place only in an environment in which people feel safe and secure. FMU recognizes this and utilizes a number of security measures to protect community members. The campus, with its small-town feel and neighborly attitude, is perceived to have a relatively low crime rate. However, because no campus is totally isolated from crime, crime prevention remains a high priority. FMU is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for our community and guests and does its part to ensure the safety of everyone. All members of our campus community share in the responsibility of making our campus a safe place to study, work, and live.

The FMU campus is located seven miles east of Florence, South Carolina on a 468-acre tract of land situated adjacent to US Highways 301/76. During fall 2013, FMU had a total student population of 4,058; 3,714 undergraduate and 344 graduate students. Resident student capacity was 1,539 with 1,472 spaces occupied. FMU employed 504 full-time and 125 part-time employees.

Authority & Jurisdiction of the Campus Police Department

FMU provides full-service police protection to the campus community through its Campus Police Department. Campus Police is a fully independent law enforcement agency reporting to the Vice President for Business Affairs. Campus Police officers are commissioned as State Constables with statewide jurisdiction and have complete police authority to arrest anyone involved in illegal acts on campus and areas off campus. If minor offenses involving University rules and regulations are committed by a University student, the Campus Police may also refer the individual to Student Affairs for disciplinary action. The office of Student Affairs ensures that safety/security policies are uniformly executed and conveyed in a clear and consistent manner to the student body. Reports involving major offenses are shared with the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and Florence County Sheriff's Office (FCSO) and joint investigations may occur. SC Code of Laws Section 59-154-10 mandates that SLED take the lead in investigations of any death on campus and that they provide assistance in sexual assault investigations. Campus Police have Mutual Aid Agreements with the Florence Sheriff's Office and Florence Police Department. Each agency may provide mutual support and assistance to another as necessary. The prosecution of criminal offenses, felony or misdemeanor, are conducted at Magistrate, General Sessions or Federal Court in Florence County. We encourage everyone to accurately and promptly report all crimes even when the victim elects not to do so in order to help ensure the safety of the campus community.

By mutual agreement with state and federal agencies, Francis Marion University Police Department maintains a "read only" computer terminal. Through this system police personnel can access the National Crime Information Center computer system as well as South Carolina Crime Information databases. These databases are used for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information along with other local, state and federal law enforcement information. Campus Police have direct radio communication with local law enforcement and first responder agencies over the FCSO communications network. This communication system gives Campus Police access to state level responder frequencies. The University is also part of the Florence County E-911 enhanced emergency system. Calls from campus extensions to 911 will display the location of the call to the dispatchers screen.

Criminal activity engaged in by students at non-campus locations may be monitored and recorded by local law enforcement agencies. This includes monitoring and recording through local police agencies of criminal activity by students at non-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the institution, including student organizations with non-campus housing facilities. This information may be provided to the Dean of Students for any action that may be required and appropriate. While FCSO has primary jurisdiction in off-campus areas in close proximity to campus and concurrent jurisdiction on campus, FMUPD officers often respond to incidents that may involve students or to act as “back up” law enforcement responders to other agencies.

The on-campus emergency phone number connecting you to Campus Police is 843-661-1109 and should be used when fire, police, or medical response is required. This number is published in the University telephone directory and the Florence Bell South telephone directory. In addition to a telephone in each student’s room, outdoor emergency call boxes provide one-button communication with Campus Police and are located across campus. At the main entrance of each residence hall is a phone box, dialing 1109 will reach Campus Police. Anyone can dial 911 to report an emergency, on- or off-campus. The Francis Marion University Campus Police Department is responsible for the area depicted on the map in this booklet.

Campus Facility Access

During business hours, the University (excluding certain housing facilities) will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. Residence halls and Forest Villas Apartments are secured 24 hours per day. During nonbusiness hours, access to University facilities is by key or proximity card, if issued, or by admittance via the Campus Police Department or Housing and Residents Life staff. At 11pm, all campus gates except one are secured and access to the campus is restricted to community members and their authorized guests. Gate closing times may change during periods of decreased campus activity such as when the University is closed. Over extended breaks, the doors to the facilities will be secured. Only those with prior written approval to enter facilities will be admitted when facilities are closed. Some facilities may have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year. In these cases, the facilities will be secured according to the schedules developed by the department responsible for the facility.

The University’s trespass policy, enforced by Campus Police, is as follows: Only persons having legitimate business with FMU, members of the University community and their invited guests, are permitted in a building. The University reserves the right to exclude persons not conforming to acceptable behavior standards from the campus premises. Those who disregard this warning are considered in violation of criminal trespass (under South Carolina code provisions) and may be prosecuted. Campus Police Officers may serve verbal or written trespass notices, at their discretion, to persons found to pose a threat to the community and may make immediate arrests of persons violating the notice or found in areas for which they have no legitimate business. If a person served a trespass notice reappears on campus, or someone is found in a facility or on these premises with no legitimate purpose, he/she is subject to immediate arrest. Officers may stop vehicles on campus that do not display a current University decal and inquire as to the purpose for the operator to be on campus. Those who cannot provide a legitimate reason for being on campus may be asked to leave and return during normal business hours. Those who refuse to leave may be subject to this trespass policy.

Campus Security Authority (CSA)

Even though we have a Campus Police department, a student, other community member or other person with knowledge of a crime may be more inclined to report the incident to someone other than the police. For this reason, the Clery Act requires that institutions collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations that the Act considers to be a Campus Security Authority (CSA). A Campus Security Authority is a Clery-specific term that includes an individual to whom students or employees should report criminal offenses or an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. A Campus Security Authority encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution.

- A Campus Police department of the institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a Campus Police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property).

- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

In addition to Campus Police, federal regulations identify examples of persons considered a Campus Security Authority: a dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center, or student extracurricular activities, a director of athletics, a team coach, and a faculty adviser to a student group or organization; each has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. A single teaching faculty member is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activity, except when serving as an adviser to a student group. A physician in a campus health center or a counselor in a counseling center whose only responsibility is to provide care to students is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

FMU CSA positions include the Director of Athletics; all Team Coaches; Faculty Advisers to recognized student groups; the Provost; the Vice President of Administration; the Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students, the Directors of Housing and Student Life; the Assistant Dean of Student Leadership; Multicultural Affairs; Student Involvement; International Students; and the Director of the University Center.

Crimes can be reported to Campus Police or to any Campus Security Authority listed here. The CSA must, by law, provide statistical information on crimes reported to him/her for inclusion in this Report. A CSA is encouraged, but not required, to recommend that the person reporting the crime to him/her also report the incident to Campus Police. The final decision about reporting the specifics of any crime rests with the person making the report. Crime statistical information will be requested annually from the Florence County Sheriff's Office and Florence Police Department for inclusion in this report. Crimes occurring in those off campus jurisdictions will be investigated by the respective law enforcement agency.

According to the requirements of the Clery Act, a crime should be considered "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party, or even an offender. This means for example that if a parent calls her daughter's Resident Assistant (RA) and tells the RA that her daughter was the victim of a crime, the RA is required to file the appropriate report with the reporting structure identified by the institution. The reporting party and the individuals involved in the crime do not have to be affiliated with the institution for the crime to be reportable. There is no obligation under the Clery Act for the police to investigate the report. If the report is made in "good faith"—meaning that there is reasonable basis for believing that the information is not rumor or hearsay, the incident is reportable for Clery Statistical purposes.

Crime Reporting

We encourage everyone to accurately and promptly report all crimes even when the victim elects not to do so in order to help ensure the safety of the campus community. A crime in progress, suspicious persons or suspicious activity should be reported to Campus Police at 843-661-1109, by using an outdoor emergency call box, or by dialing 1109 from the access phone on the exterior of Residence Halls. Suspicious activity you may have witnessed and then justify to yourself as trivial may just be the last piece in the puzzle officers needed to solve the case. A number of crimes are solved because of the simple piece of information brought forward by a concerned citizen. If you should witness something, call the police as soon as you have the chance. The faster we get the information and can react to it, the more likely that the crime will be solved. Crimes can be reported anonymously by using <http://www.fmarion.edu/about/SilentWitness> the Campus Police "Silent Witness" web page. Information can be reported to on duty Resident Assistants who have contact with Campus Police and can assist residents after normal working hours. All FMU police incident reports are forwarded to the Dean of Students office or other appropriate vice presidents for review and potential action. Any criminal activity may be prosecuted in the appropriate court system. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around the Residence Areas should be reported to the Campus Police. You may also report crime to any of the following:

OFFICE	LOCATION	PHONE
Vice President for Student Affairs	Smith University Center Room 205	843-661-1182
Associate Dean of Students	Smith University Center Room 205	843-661-1229
Director of the Counseling & Testing Center	Education Foundation Building	843-661-1840
Director of Student Housing	Alston Housing Office	843-661-1360

Off-campus crimes should be promptly reported to the Florence City Police 843-665-3191 or County Sheriff's office 843-669-3911. Dial 911 for any emergency. Campus Police and the local law enforcement agencies work closely together during mutual investigations, arrests and prosecutions. These off-campus law enforcement agencies share information with us for incidents involving campus community members.

This publication contains information about on- and off-campus resources provided to help campus community members understand what is available to them should they become the victim of a crime. The "resource" information is not provided to infer that those resources are "reporting entities" for FMU.

Anyone who is the victim of or witness to a crime is encouraged to promptly report the incident to the police. Everyone should report all crimes to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning to the community of any Clery Act reportable crime, when appropriate. Because police reports are public records under state law the FMU Campus Police Department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for the purpose of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics only can generally be made to other Campus Security Authorities.

Counselors & Crime Reporting

According to the Clery Act, a professional counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor's license or certification. The institution is not required to report statistics for crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor. However when reporting crimes to professional counselors, if and when the counselor deems it appropriate, the counselors may inform the person they are counseling of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in this annual disclosure of crime statistics. The ultimate decision regarding reporting of a crime will remain with the person speaking to the counselor.

Victims have the option to keep their report of criminal activity in confidence, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report or seeking professional services through the University's Counseling and Testing Center. Reports are treated confidentially, except as necessary and required to investigate the allegations and comply with state law. If the victim chooses to move forward with reporting the case the assigned investigator will work closely with the victim. The victim retains the right to drop or decline prosecution of the case at any time and to choose whether to pursue the case through the criminal justice system, the campus student judicial system, or both.

Crime Prevention Efforts

The active cooperation and participation of all members of our community is essential in order to successfully combat crime. One of the most effective actions anyone can take to prevent crime is to quickly report anything that appears suspicious. All members of the FMU community should notify the FMU Campus Police Department (FMUPD) by phone at 843-661-1109 or in person at the Campus Police Department, 4804 Patriot Drive, of any situation on campus that involves potential criminal activity. Numerous efforts are made to advise community members about campus crime and crime-related problems. You can find information through sources such as the Campus Police Daily Crime Log, the Campus Police web pages <http://www.fmarion.edu/about/Crimeslog>, or by reading the information provided in this report.

Through a cooperative effort between Campus Police, Student Affairs, and the Counseling and Testing Center, programs on personal safety and security, rape prevention and response, date rape, substance abuse, self-defense and resistance to burglary, larceny and vandalism are available throughout the school year. Campus Police conducts two training sessions at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters on these topics. Each fall, Campus Police, Facilities Management, and Student Affairs staff conduct a safety and security inspection campaign, distribute safety literature to each new resident student, and encourage all residents to attend hall meetings on personal safety. Resident Assistants are

encouraged to offer programs throughout the year to students in their areas on varying personal safety topics. Officers are available to help with these efforts. Operation ID, a personal property engraving and registration service, is conducted in the fall and spring semesters in residence halls and is available throughout the year from Campus Police. Emergency Call boxes are linked to Campus Police and residence hall access phones can be used to report suspicious people/situations. Officers also provide information to students in freshman seminars at the request of the program instructor. In years past, an average of two training sessions per year has been completed in this area.

In addition to crime prevention programming throughout the year, the University participates in National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, a week devoted specifically to alcohol and substance abuse prevention. Through these awareness programs, members of the University community learn more about the University's efforts to enhance their safety and become aware of their personal stake in their own security and that of others. In addition to seminars, information is disseminated to students and employees through crime prevention awareness packets, displays, and on the Campus Police website www.fmarion.edu/about/Police.

Student Affairs is developing a Dating and Domestic Violence educational series with the goal of providing the campus community with a standard including prevention and steps to take before and after an incident. These programs should be culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, and responsive to community needs. One aspect of these programs deals with bystander intervention: safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding the institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Another aspect deals with risk reduction: options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. The standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional disciplinary proceeding arising from an allegation will be preponderance of the evidence.

The Individual's Responsibility

Although FMU works hard to ensure the safety of all in the community, students and employees themselves must take responsibility for their own personal safety and that of their personal belongings. Everyone is encouraged to report crimes, so an investigation can take place. Almost every violation committed on campus is avoidable. As part of the University's educational mission, Campus Police attempts to advise community members on ways to reduce their chances of experiencing crime against themselves or their property. Our crime prevention program is based on two concepts. First, eliminate or minimize, whenever possible, criminal opportunities. Second, encourage everyone to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Simple, common sense precautions are the most effective means of maintaining personal security. Examples of these precautions include: anyone walking across campus or to parking lots at night should consider using the Campus Police escort services, particularly if they feel something is "not right;" students living on campus should keep their room doors locked at all times and should never prop open room or external doors; residents must escort guests at all times and cannot leave the guest unattended. Harassing/obscene phone calls/emails should be reported to Campus Police.

To enhance crime prevention efforts, equipment is available at Campus Police to engrave all valuable personal property with an owner specific number. Bicycles should be registered with Campus Police and secured with a good lock. Cars should be locked and parked in well-lighted areas. All valuable items should be removed or locked in the trunk. Students and employees should notify Campus Police or Residence Life staff of any individual present on campus who appears to have no legitimate business here or who arouses your suspicion. Further information about campus safety can be obtained on the Campus Police website; <http://www.fmarion.edu/about/Police> or by calling 843-661-1109.

Emergency Notification and Timely Warning Requirements

Francis Marion University must, in a manner that is timely and that withholds as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims and that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes, report to the campus community on crimes that are "Clery reportable" that are reported to Campus Security Authorities or local police agencies; and that are considered by the institution to represent a threat to students and employees. If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, administrators will follow our emergency notification

procedures. In the event the institution follows its emergency notification procedures, it is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances. The institution must however provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

All members of the FMU community are notified on an annual basis that they are required to notify the FMU Campus Police Department (FMUPD) by phone at 843-661-1109 or in person at the Campus Police Department, 4804 Patriot Drive, of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or on-going threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. FMUPD has the responsibility of responding to and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, FMUPD has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does, in fact, pose a threat to the community. If that is the case, federal law requires that upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community occurring on the campus the institution must immediately notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation. An institution is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

FMUPD will immediately notify the President's Office and Public Affairs, if the department confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the FMU community. These offices will collaborate to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the FMU community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. FMUPD and Public Affairs will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the first responders (including but not limited to: FMUPD, FCSO, Windy Hill Fire Department and Florence County Emergency Medical Services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Real Time Emergency Notification can provide a mechanism for campus authorities to provide guidance while an emergency is ongoing, including both information about the nature of the emergency, and what actions the community can take. In the event of a serious incident which poses an immediate threat to the FMU community, the University has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the campus community. These methods of communication include posting on the FMU website at <http://www.fmarion.edu>, network emails, and voicemail notifications, emergency text messages that can be sent to a phone or PDA via Swamp Fox Alert or siren covering outdoor spaces.

Student members of the FMU community may subscribe to the Swamp Fox Alert system via the Swamp Fox Web on the FMU Website at www.fmarion.edu/enrollment Members of the faculty and staff may subscribe via the web at <http://www.fmarion.edu/enrollment/alertsignup.htm> All subscriptions are purged on a yearly basis at the end of May to ensure the validity of subscriptions; new and continuing members of the FMU community are invited to re-subscribe at that time.

Anyone with information regarding any Clery Act crime should report the circumstances to Campus Police or to their local police agency. In the event that a situation involving any Clery Act reportable crime arises, either on- or off-campus, that in the judgment of senior campus administrators, and constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide "timely warning" will be issued. Campus Police may post a notice on the campus-wide e-mail system to faculty and staff. There may also be voicemail notifications, e-mail notification, emergency text messages sent by Public Affairs or Student Affairs to a phone or PDA or an announcement via the outdoor siren. A copy of the notice may be posted by Housing staff in each residence hall, at the front of on-campus apartment buildings, in the Housing Community Center and Smith University Center. The Campus Police Department may also post a notice on the Campus Police web site: <http://www.fmarion.edu/about/CrimeAlert> and the student newspaper, The Patriot, will receive the information, but due to editorial prerogative and publishing schedule, the information may not flow as quickly as desired.

Open Crime Log Information

The University community is kept aware of reported incidents on-campus through a Police Open Crime Log. This easily understood daily crime log records, by the date the crime was reported, any crime that occurred within our Clery

Geography and that is reported to the Campus Police department. This log includes the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime and the disposition of the complaint, if known. Entries or additions to an entry to the log are made within two business days, of the report of the information to the Campus Police department, unless that disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. The institution may withhold information required under this section if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual or cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence. Those wishing to view a hard copy of the most current information may view the crime log for the most recent 60 day period during normal business hours, usually Monday through Friday, 8:30am until 5:00pm. Portions of the log beyond 60 days, if not immediately available, will be made accessible within two business days of a request for public inspection. The log is open for review by anyone; however, it will not leave the premises. Notes may be taken of entry information.

Crime Victim's Rights

These rights are provided to all persons in South Carolina.

- The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for your dignity and privacy and informed of your legal rights.
- The right to be reasonably informed when the accused or convicted person is arrested, released from custody, or has escaped.
- The right to be informed of and present at all criminal proceedings where the defendant has the right to be present.
- The right to be allowed to submit either a written or oral statement at all hearings affecting bonds or bails.
- The right to be heard at any proceeding involving a post arrest decision, a plea or sentencing.
- The right to be reasonably protected from the accused or persons acting on his behalf throughout the criminal justice process.
- The right to confer with the prosecution, after the crime has been charged, before the trial or before any disposition and be informed of the disposition.
- The right to have reasonable access after the conclusion of the criminal investigation to all documents relating to the crime against you before trial.
- The right to receive prompt and full restitution from the convicted person or persons.
- The right to be informed of any proceedings involving post-conviction action or hearing and to be present at any hearing.
- The right to a reasonable disposition and prompt and final conclusion of the case.

Alcohol and Drug Policies

The University recognizes supports and enforces all laws related to alcohol and other drugs. The University does not offer a safe haven from applicable laws of personal behavior. A detailed explanation of the policies governing possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and other drugs at Francis Marion University can be found in the Francis Marion University Policies, Procedures and Sanctions for Alcohol and Other Drugs available in The Office of Student Affairs, The Office of Human Resources, and also in The Student Handbook, which can be found at <http://www.fmarion.edu/students/handbook>. Questions regarding the alcohol policy should be directed to the Office of Student Affairs. It is permissible for persons of legal drinking age (21) to consume alcoholic beverages in their on-campus apartments only. No alcoholic beverages or alcoholic beverage containers are permitted in the residence halls (no matter the age of the party) or in any public areas of the University. The FMU Board of Trustees has adopted a policy that permits the serving of beer or wine at certain University events, provided that prior approval has been obtained.

South Carolina State statutes prohibit certain activities regarding alcoholic beverages or drugs. Convictions for law violations could result in fines, loss of driver's license, and imprisonment. University sanctions could include penalties ranging from fines to suspension from the University. FMU is committed to work against the illicit use of drugs and alcohol among students and employees. Campus Police officers enforce all South Carolina laws and University policies concerning the purchase, possession, consumption, sale and storage of alcoholic beverages and drugs, including but not limited to the following:

- Public intoxication or driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Purchasing, selling, giving or providing alcoholic beverages to a person under 21.

- Purchasing or possessing alcoholic beverages by a person under 21.
- Presenting a false or improper identification to obtain alcoholic beverages.
- Possessing an open container of any alcoholic beverage in a moving vehicle or in any area where such possession is prohibited.
- Selling or furnishing alcoholic beverages to any person who, at the time of sale or exchange, is visibly under the influence of alcohol.
- Unlawfully manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing or using alcohol or other drugs in the work place.
- Impairment in the work place from the use of alcohol or other drugs.
- Possessing, distributing, or consuming alcoholic beverages at events open to the community and held on University property, except when specific written approval for the event is obtained.
- Sponsors failing to assure that all persons attending an event comply with state alcohol law and University alcohol policy.
- Possessing, using or distributing an illegal drug, controlled substance and/or drug paraphernalia as defined by South Carolina Law in any building or on any property-owned or -operated by the University. Possessing includes areas or property for which the student is responsible.

Many physical and psychological health risks are associated with the abuse of alcohol and other substances: including such things as difficulty with attention and learning; physical and psychological dependence; damage to the brain, liver and heart; unwanted sexual activity; and accidents due to impaired judgment and coordination. FMU Student Health Services, Counseling and Testing, or Student Affairs can provide more information.

Student Affairs and Student Health Services provide assessment of medical conditions and limited medical assistance to students. Educational programs addressing alcohol and drug related issues, procedures, and penalties are in accordance with the Substance Abuse Compliance Policy available through the Office of Human Resources and The Student Handbook available through the Office of Student Affairs. The Substance Abuse Compliance Policy provides information and resources to faculty, staff, and students. Violations of the Substance Abuse Compliance Policy may result in disciplinary action, termination, or dismissal from the University, and may include legal consequences. The Student Handbook details offenses and discipline for students: ranging from sanctions under University procedures (probation, suspension, and dismissal) to incarceration for criminal violations. All community members are required to abide by the terms of the published policies as a condition of employment or student status. These handbooks meet federal standards of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.

The Office of Counseling and Testing offers referral and treatment services to all registered students who may be suffering from alcohol or drug abuse. In addition to University services, various organizations are available to assist with substance abuse problems. The Office of Counseling and Testing can provide information about these resources, some of which are listed in this brochure. Students can obtain additional information about referrals for alcohol or drug problems by contacting Student Affairs 843-661-1182 or Counseling and Testing 843-661-1840. Faculty or staff should contact Human Resources 843-661-1140.

If you find someone who has had too much to drink, who is unconscious or unresponsive, contact Campus Police immediately for assistance. This person's welfare may be at stake, and you need to obtain help quickly to avoid the person suffering serious health consequences or even death from overindulgence.

Substance Abuse Compliance Policy:

This policy was prepared by the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs and the Office of the Vice President for Administration in order to satisfy the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. Francis Marion University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, dispensation, possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol on its property or as a part of any of its activities by faculty, staff, or students regardless of permanent, full-time, part-time, or temporary status, pursuant to state and federal laws. Violations of this policy by campus community members will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination, dismissal from the University, and may have legal consequences. Violations of laws related to the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol will result in sanctions provided by law. Driving under the influence refers to alcohol and to other drugs. If you are planning to drive, avoid mind-altering substances, prescriptions or non-prescriptions (legal or illicit) because they have the potential to impair a variety of skills necessary for safe driving.

Violation of this policy by academic employees, regardless of tenure status, may lead to the initiation of procedures for termination or dismissal. Violation by other employees may be cause for disciplinary action. Violation of this policy by students or student employees will lead to sanctions detailed in the student alcohol and drug policy contained in The Student Handbook. Violators may also be exposed to legal consequences.

Community members are required to abide by the terms of this policy as a condition of employment or student status. Grant or contract employees are required to notify the Vice President for Administration of any criminal drug status conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after the conviction. Federal law requires the University to notify the granting or contracting agency of a criminal drug statute conviction in the workplace within ten days of the date the University receives notification. The Vice President for Administration will notify the granting or contracting agency.

Procedures:

A copy of this policy will be made available to each employee and student at the time of its publication. Thereafter, a copy will be made available to each employee at the time of his/her employment, to each student at the beginning of each academic year, to each new student at the time the student begins the University, and annually to each employee and student.

Employees and students are encouraged to seek assistance for drug and alcohol problems before there is a drug- or alcohol-related conviction or other incident that would cause the University to impose sanctions. Assistance may be sought through programs and/or treatment facilities licensed by the state of South Carolina or by the state in which the program and/or treatment facility is located. Referrals to such programs may be self-referrals, supervisory referrals, or University referrals. If a referral is made, which includes satisfactory participation in a drug or alcohol treatment or rehabilitation program as a condition of continued employment or student status, the referral must be made through the Vice President for Administration for faculty and staff or the Vice President for Student Affairs for students. Referrals and records of referrals will be handled with confidentiality as other records maintained by the University.

Substance Abuse Consequences

Experimental, recreational, and/or dependent use of drugs and alcohol is a serious matter. Abuse by employees and students poses major risks to workers' and students' health, safety, and productivity. It may cause the loss of job or student status. The misuse and abuse of chemical substances can increase absenteeism, reduce job efficiency, contribute to substandard work performance, and can endanger the workplace. Misuse and abuse can cause accidents and injuries to other employees or students, promote antisocial behavior, and affect judgment and decision-making. It can heighten major health risk factors, increase depression and anxiety, enhance stress, and contribute to cardiovascular disease. It can cause interpersonal problems, marital difficulties, financial hardship, and erode wholesome family relationships.

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol Use

Every person must make a decision concerning the use of alcohol. Often decisions to use alcohol are based on myths. Prevalence of alcohol use by friends and peers can be overestimated. Many think that alcohol makes them warm when they are cold, cure them of their ills, make them less scared of people, or be able to function better. These are common misconceptions can have dangerous, even deadly, results.

Approximately one in ten people find it difficult to control consumption and have continuing problems associated with alcohol use. Those individuals with a family history of chemical dependency face a significantly higher probability of developing alcoholism or other forms of drug addiction. Low doses of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to safely operate a motor vehicle. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions and alter a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death.

Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, alcohol use has been found to be

significantly related to the transmission of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, unplanned pregnancy, fighting, assault, vandalism, acquaintance rape, and other crimes.

Alcohol inhibits the secretion of the antidiuretic hormone, which causes increased urination. Alcohol reduces the amount of fat in the body that is oxidized resulting in increased body fat and weight gain commonly referred to as a “beer belly.” Alcohol is a peripheral dilator and causes the skin to feel warm and turn red. It increases gastric secretion, which stimulates appetite. High doses may harm the stomach and cause gastric distress. Higher doses cause the release of corticosteroids, a general reaction to stress that is toxic to the body. Alcohol disrupts sleep patterns and suppresses REM sleep. Alcohol impairs memory function, which can have an acute effect on short-term memory. When high blood/alcohol concentrations are reached rapidly, blackouts may occur. Continued alcohol use produces tolerance. A minor withdrawal syndrome associated with alcohol use is a hangover. Alcohol impairs coordination and judgment. This may lead to negative consequences such as automobile accidents or assault.

Health Risks Associated with Drug Use

Narcotics: Drugs included in this classification include: opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, hydromorphone, meperidine, methadone and other opium derivatives and synthetics. The effects of narcotics last between 3-6 hours and include: euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, and nausea. Effects of an overdose include: slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. After developing a physical dependence, withdrawal from narcotics may include any or all of the following: watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, and loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating.

Stimulants: Drugs included in this classification include: cocaine (e.g., coke, crack), amphetamines (speed), Ritalin, phenmetrazines, methylphenidate, and other stimulants. The effects of stimulants last between 1-4 hours and include: increased alertness, excitation, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, and loss of appetite. Effects of an overdose include: agitation, increase in body temperature, lethal blood vessel rupture, hallucinations, convulsions, and possible death. After use, withdrawal from stimulants may include any or all of the following: apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, and disorientation.

Hallucinogens: Drugs in this classification include: LSD (acid), mescaline (peyote), amphetamine variants, phencyclidine (PCP) and its analogues, and other hallucinogens (e.g., psilocybin, psilocyn). The effects of hallucinogens last anywhere between 8-12 hours and up to days at a time and include illusions, hallucinations, and/or perceptions of time and distance. Effects of an overdose include: longer, more intense “trip” episodes, psychosis, and possible death.

Cannabis: Drugs in this classification include: marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), hashish, and hashish oil. The effects of cannabis usually last 2-4 hours and include: euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, and disoriented behavior. Effects of abuse include: fatigue, paranoia, and possible psychosis. Withdrawal symptoms include: insomnia, hyperactivity, and sometimes a decreased appetite.

Depressants: Drugs in this classification include: barbiturates, benzodiazepines, methaqualone (Quaaludes), chloral hydrate, glutethimide, and other depressants including ethyl alcohol. The risk of physical and psychological dependence ranges from high (barbiturates and alcohol) to low (benzodiazepines). The effects of depressants last between 4-8 hours and include: slurred speech, disorientation, and drunken like behavior with or without the odor of alcohol. Effects of an overdose include: shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma and possible death. After developing a physical dependence, withdrawal from depressants may include any or all of the following: anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, and possible death.

Designer Drugs: The street names of designer drugs vary according to time, place, and manufacturer. The most well-known are ecstasy, rohypnol and GHB. Changing the molecular structure of an existing drug to create a new substance creates these drugs. They can be either stimulants or depressives. One of their most dangerous aspects is their uncertain chemical makeup. They are usually much more potent than the original drug. Each substance is made from a different formula, so it is difficult to predict exact side effects. These drugs can be placed in any drink, not just alcohol. Effects may range from a feeling of well-being and short term memory loss to an apparent aphrodisiac and intoxication effect. Some symptoms include: giddiness, muscle tension, clenched teeth, drooling, and increased heart rate. Serious adverse effects such as seizures, insomnia, anxiety, nausea, dizziness, hallucinations, coma, even death can occur. Common side effects include a drunken appearance, drowsiness, light-headedness, staggering, confusion, muscle relaxation and amnesia that

can last up to 24 hours. Some psychological effects are: euphoria, confusion, hallucinations and paranoia. Overdose can result in amnesia, coma, and possibly death. If one suspects they or someone they know has been drugged and/or assaulted, first: go to a safe place, call the Campus or local police, go to the University Student Health Services or the local hospital's emergency room for immediate treatment of injuries, plus urine, blood, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted disease (STD) testing.

FMU Substance Abuse Resources

Print and Video Resource Materials: The Office of Counseling and Testing provides access to information on alcohol and other drugs and other health topics. Pamphlets are also available in the Student Health clinic. For more information call 843-661-1840.

Substance Abuse Intervention Programs: Francis Marion University students who have an alcohol or drug related violation might be required to participate in a substance abuse education program. Educational services may include an online educational program, individual assessment and/or group intervention. The online education program is facilitated by the Dean of Students office. The Office of Counseling and Testing provides individual and group services. Counseling and Testing may decide to refer a student to another agency for further treatment. The cost of off-campus services is the responsibility of the student.

Drug Testing: For individuals who wish to be drug tested, Student Health Center offers referral services to the appropriate institution or agency. The cost of testing depends on the type of procedures necessary.

Assessment and Treatment Service: This service provides students an opportunity to meet individually with a professional counselor and discuss concerns they may have about either their own or a friend's or family member's use of alcohol and/or other drugs. These issues are explored in a nonthreatening manner, and students' confidentiality is always ensured. When appropriate, outpatient treatment and/or referrals to campus or community prevention and treatment programs can be arranged. For those that need help identifying the most appropriate treatment option, or for other information, contact the Office of Counseling and Testing.

Community Resources

Agencies and self-help groups provide support and/or treatment for alcohol and other drug-related issues for the individual with the problem and for his/her family and friends. Area self-help groups include: Alcoholics Anonymous and Al Anon Family Group at 843-669-6345 and for outpatient services can be obtained from Circle Park Behavioral Health Services 843-665-9349; McLeods Behavioral Health Services (Greenland Park) 843-777-2900; Carolinas Hospital System/Bruce Hall 843-661-3133; Pee Dee Mental Health Center 843-662-1401; FMU Counseling and Testing 843-661-1840. These organizations provide support for those in need but do not provide any statistical information for inclusion in this report. Beneficial hotlines include Alcohol and Drug Abuse Hotline 1-800-ALCOHOL, Narcotics Anonymous 1-800-777-1515, National Cocaine Hotline 1-800-COCAIN, National Institute on Drug Abuse and Treatment Hotline 1-800-662-HELP, AIDS Information Hotline 1-800-227-8922, National STD Hotline 1-800-227-8922, Child Help Pee Dee 1-866-867-9857, and the Federal Drug, Alcohol and Crime Clearinghouse Network 1-800-788-2800.

Smoke Free Campus

Francis Marion University is committed to providing an environment conducive to its mission that is safe, healthy and comfortable. Due to well documented health and safety risks related to smoking and the University's commitment to support the comfort and well-being of its various constituents, Francis Marion University is a "smoke-free" campus. Smoking is prohibited on all property-owned or -controlled by Francis Marion University, the Francis Marion University Foundation, and the Francis Marion University Real Estate Foundation. This prohibition includes all buildings and grounds, as well as within vehicles owned, leased, or rented by the University. This policy is in effect at all times with no exceptions.

Dating or Domestic Violence and Stalking

Francis Marion University is committed to providing on-campus security, education, training, and victim services to combat violence against all persons. As a result of the implementation of the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act, known as the “Save Act,” several definitions have been changed or expanded.

- The Higher Education Act defines “Dating Violence” as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purpose of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- The Higher Education Act defines “Domestic Violence” as any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- The Higher Education Act defines “Stalking” as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his/her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purpose of this definition, course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

The FMU Counseling Center offers support and counseling for individuals who have experienced dating or domestic violence through individual or group counseling. Counseling is also available for friends and partners of people who have experienced this kind of violence.

A student victim of dating or domestic violence has the right, in addition to filing charges through the criminal justice system, to file a complaint with the University’s Office of Student Affairs, relative to an act of violence toward them or another committed by FMU student(s). It does not matter if the act of violence occurred on- or off-campus since the University reserves the right to hold students accountable for certain types of off-campus behavior. Disciplinary action will result if a student’s behavior jeopardizes the educational atmosphere or mission of the institution. Examples of such off-campus behavior would include but not be limited to crimes of violence, sexual assault, and/or alcohol or drug violations. Judicial response to referral(s) related to act(s) of dating violence can result in charges against the accused under the FMU Code of Student Conduct. The University will disclose in writing the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution to the alleged perpetrator and the alleged victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

Emergency Plan

The University published an Emergency Plan that incorporates emergency response and evacuation policies and procedures for a variety of situations. Information in the plan ranges from general guidelines for dealing with potential emergency situations to specific information on what to do for a variety of specific situations. The information is provided in an effort to better prepare all community members in the event of a natural or man-made emergency or disaster. The plan is reviewed periodically and is on the web at <http://www.fmarion.edu/about/fmuemergencyplan>.

The University Emergency Plan is tested through regularly scheduled drills, exercises including tabletop and appropriate follow-through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities

Fire Safety Practices and Standards

Fire safety and prevention is of paramount importance in a campus living environment, and the responsibility for this safety rests on each resident. Over 1,500 students reside in 6 three-story residence halls and 18 apartment buildings on the

FMU campus. Each residence hall is equipped with a fire alarm system monitored by FMUPD and by Central Alarm Monitoring, fire sprinkler systems, smoke detectors, and portable fire extinguishers. The Village Apartments are equipped with local smoke detectors and portable fire extinguishers in each apartment. The Forest Villas Apartments are equipped with a fire alarm system monitored by FMUPD and with Central Alarm Monitoring, fire sprinkler systems, smoke detectors and portable fire extinguishers in the apartments and in the hallways. FMU is a smoke free campus meaning that smoking is prohibited on property-owned or -controlled by the University along with all vehicles the University owns, leases, or controls.

For health and safety reasons, certain appliances and items may not be used or possessed in the residence halls. Appliances that may not be used in the residence halls include appliances with a heating element (e.g. coffee pot, hot plate, hot pot, cooking coils, George Foreman type grills, etc.). Cooking appliances such as stoves may only be used in the kitchen area of the Village and Forest Villas apartments. No grills, space heaters, or halogen lamps are authorized in Housing. No open flame or flammable liquid (e.g., no oil lamps, candles, gasoline, or incense) is permitted in the residential facilities.

For residential facilities, two mandatory supervised fire drills occur annually. In the event of fire alarm activation, all residents must completely and immediately evacuate the building. Treat any fire alarm activation as real; don't gamble that the alarm is false. In a fire, the first rule is don't panic. Residents should become familiar with all emergency exits, fire alarms, and extinguishers located in their residence and in academic buildings. In the event of a fire, pull the nearest fire alarm to notify others, evacuate the building, and call Campus Police to ensure the alarm was received. Evacuate into the parking lot away from the building in order to provide fire responders with sufficient space to operate in the event of an actual emergency.

Members of the campus community should report all fires to FMUPD at 843-661-1109 or in person at 4804 Patriot Drive. Federal law requires that a log be maintained for all fires occurring in campus housing and that this log be available for review during regular business hours. This log is maintained at the Campus Police Department along with the Open Crime Log discussed previously. Below is a list of fires that have occurred in campus housing during this reporting period:

Residence Facility	Date	Time	Cause of the Fire	Number Killed or Injured	Value of Property Damage	Incident Report Number
Ferguson Apartments	1/27/2010	9:50 AM	Electrical Panel Short	0	\$454.00	2010-0027
Anderson Apartments	2/23/2010	8:45 PM	Grease fire	0	\$9172.00	2010-0071
Baxter Apartments	2/21/2011	9:30 PM	Pan fire	0	\$1000.00	2011-0058
King Hall	05/13/2011	7:46 PM	Grease on Stove	0	None	2011-0165
King Hall	11/29/2011	9:05 PM	Burned Food on Stove	0	None	2011-0307
No fires in 2012						
Thigpen Hall	03/08/13	12:15 PM	Popcorn Fire	0	\$250.00	2013-0087
Heyward Community Center	09/15/13	6:29 PM	Dryer Fire	0	\$600.00	2013-0261

Missing Student

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing has been missing for more than 24 hours, he or she should immediately notify Campus Police at 843-661-1109. Reports can also be made to Student Affairs at 843-661-1182 or to Housing and Residence Life at 843-661-1330. If either of these offices is made aware of a missing student, they will notify Campus Police. FMUPD will initiate an investigation and may generate a missing person report. Efforts will be made to locate the student to determine his or her state of health and well-being through the collaboration of Campus Police, Student Affairs, and other offices on-campus. FMUPD will secure authorization from University officials to make a welfare entry into the student's room. University officials will endeavor to determine the student's whereabouts through contact with friends, associates, and/or employers of the student. Whether or not the student has been attending classes, labs, recitals, and scheduled organizational or academic meetings, or appearing for scheduled work shifts, will be established. If the student is located, the student's state of health will be verified and an effort will be made to determine his/her intention of returning to campus. When and where appropriate if the need is determined, a referral will be made to the Office of Counseling and Testing and/or Student Health Center.

Resident students have an option to identify a separate contact person or persons, someone other than their normal emergency contact, whom the institution shall notify within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing if the student is determined to be missing by the Campus Police. This contact information will be registered confidentially and will be accessible only to authorized campus officials. This contact information may not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the institution must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. FMU will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after FMUPD has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.

After investigating the missing person report and determining that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, FMU will notify the Florence County Sheriff's Office (FCSO) for assistance in entering the case. The institution will notify the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that a student is missing. All pertinent law enforcement agencies, neighboring municipal, county, or state; those located along suspected travel corridors; or place of original domicile may be notified and requested to render assistance, through direct telephone contact or visit through South Carolina Crime Information Network (SCIN) message and/or radio transmission with a comprehensive BOLO message based on the totality of up-to date information. Upon closure of the investigation, all parties previously contacted will be advised of the status of the case.

If the student is an off-campus resident, appropriate family members or associates are encouraged to make an official missing person report to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. The Campus Police will cooperate, aid, and assist the primary investigative agency in all ways prescribed by law. If the missing student is an on-campus resident, Campus Police will open an investigation as the primary investigative unit.

Emergencies Involving Students

For emergencies involving students, Campus Police calls on the services of the Student Affairs staff, other campus resources, as well as local coalitions when and where appropriate. The Victim/Witness Assistance Program is designed to lessen the impact of criminal acts on the victims and witnesses of crimes and to ensure that such individuals receive fair treatment while participating in the criminal justice system. Campus Police can outline what being a victim or witness can mean and the agencies available to assist in criminal justice procedures.

Residential Facilities and Policies

People living on-campus have a special responsibility for each other. Services and programs intended to enhance the quality of life and assure the safety of the resident student body are a major priority for Student Affairs, Housing, and Campus Police staff. Live-in Resident Assistants receive training in enforcing residence hall security policies, community development, fire safety, and making the campus living experience better. They are available during weekend and evening hours to assist students. The University provides coeducational housing in a variety of configurations some with set visitation hours. Residents must escort guests at all times and have approval from Housing staff for overnight guests.

All residence hall and Forest Villas Apartment doors accessing living areas remain locked 24 hours daily with access restricted to residents only. Perimeter security to all University-owned residence halls is maintained by an electronic access system. The Forest Villas Apartments are accessed by means of a proximity card/swipe card system. The Village Apartments are accessed by means of a traditional key-in-lock system. All on-campus residence facilities are closed during holidays, vacations, and when the University is closed. During low occupancy periods, such as the summer terms, students remaining on-campus may be moved into concentrated areas of the residence life complex to enhance security effectiveness. When the campus is closed, residence facilities may also be closed. Those few students authorized to live on-campus during that time are registered with the Housing Office. Campus Police, Residence Life, and Housing personnel work diligently to make the residence halls safe, but their efforts can be easily negated through a lack of cooperation of residents. The involvement of students in the campus security program is critical to our success. Violations of the following precautions can expose residents to loss of property or possibly physical harm. Students must assume responsibility for their safety, the safety of others, and the security of property by taking simple, common sense

precautions such as: reporting unusual activities to Campus Police; never admitting unfamiliar people into hallways; locking room doors and windows when leaving; reporting lost keys immediately to Housing staff; reporting solicitors or unfamiliar people to Campus Police; ensuring residence hall exit doors are not propped open; become familiar with the locations of emergency call boxes; asking visitors to identify themselves and whom they are visiting; being aware of your surroundings and of other people around you; carrying your keys at all times and never lending them to others; and traveling at night with a friend in well-lit areas or calling for an escort.

Inspections surveying the security integrity of University housing are conducted periodically. Repairs are made promptly, locks quickly replaced when keys are reported lost or stolen, and reports of potential safety hazards such as broken windows receive immediate response. Access to on-campus housing by University employees is on an “as needed” basis and incorporates strict key control procedures during hours of restricted access. All University repair and maintenance personnel should be in uniform to allow for easy identification by residents.

The FMU campus is well-lighted and further improvements in campus lighting are continually being considered, including the placement of high-intensity metal halide or sodium vapor lights on buildings, in parking lots, in areas with heavy landscaping and along sidewalks and pathways frequently traveled by students. Representatives from segments of the campus community, including students, Student Affairs, Facilities Management, and Campus Police, conduct lighting and shrubbery tours at least annually. Safety and security concerns are identified and recommendations for improvements made.

Visitors are always welcome both in academic buildings and residence areas. Information regarding Housing policies and procedures are in The Student Handbook. Residents must adhere to the Guest Visitation Policy, escort guests at all times, and maintain responsibility for the actions of their visitors. Safety and security procedures, room security precautions, and other topics are discussed with residents in crime prevention seminars in residence hall meetings conducted by Resident Assistants and housing staff, and in printed materials. Book buyers must coordinate their visit with the Vice President for Administration’s office and obtain clearance before proceeding and should never be in the Housing area.

The FMU Housing Contract states that the University reserves the right to refuse a student’s being admitted to or remaining in housing if the student fails to meet University requirements or to adhere properly to University policies or regulations.

Off-Campus Student Residences

Off-campus housing includes apartments, private homes, individual rooms or apartments within private homes, and a small number of off-campus fraternity houses within a few miles of campus. Crime prevention programs emphasizing what these residents can do to help themselves are available. Florence City Police, County Sheriff or other local law enforcement respond to and investigate criminal incidents at off-campus residences. While some student organizations maintain residences away from campus, the University neither officially recognizes nor endorses any residential facilities for students other than those owned by FMU. In those instances when the University is made aware that a student organization recognized by the University is using a residence exclusively for its members, efforts will be made to obtain information from the appropriate law enforcement agency and include the statistics from these locations in this report. The University reserves the right to charge an organization or individual with a violation of campus policy for off-campus infractions based upon sufficient evidence but does not provide supervision for off-campus housing.

Severe Weather

Hurricane: If a hurricane warning is issued that affects FMU, an evacuation of the housing area and/or university closing may be necessary. Plans are in place to evaluate all circumstances before an evacuation decision is made. Once evacuation is called for, Campus Police will coordinate efforts to notify campus residents who cannot leave because their home is in the path of the storm or for other reasons to evacuate to the Smith University Center. After the storm, appropriate persons will inspect the situation and determine if it is safe for students to return to their residence hall or apartment.

Thunderstorms: Campus Police may notify the university community when severe thunderstorms are predicted and the weather becomes threatening. Normally, evacuation of buildings is not necessary but everyone should be aware of the dangers of going outside during this type of storm.

Tornado: Tornadoes can occur anywhere in the United States. Under a tornado watch conditions are favorable for tornado activity. Under a tornado warning, a tornado has been sighted in our area. Campus Police may advise persons in university buildings. If you are in a classroom and time allows, move to a lower floor and away from windows to near an inside wall. For maximum protection, remain inside the building. If you are in the residence facilities, move away from the windows to an inside wall and remain calm.

Sexual Assault/Sexual Misconduct

The term “sexual assault” means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The University uses the term sexual misconduct to address a number of behaviors including sexual assault. The use of this term is not intended to diminish or minimize a victim’s experience, but is instead recognition that the University has no authority to determine that a crime occurred; this authority rests in the criminal justice system. The University does not view sexual misconduct as a lesser form of misconduct than sexual assault.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”), 20 U.S.C. Sec.1681, et seq., prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any federally funded education program or activity. The Department of Education explains that the requirements of Title IX cover sexual violence. Sexual violence means physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent. A number of acts fall into the category of sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion. The University will take immediate and effective steps to respond to sexual violence in accordance with the requirements of Title IX.

Once the University knows or reasonably should know of possible sexual violence, it must take immediate and appropriate action to investigate or otherwise determine what occurred. If sexual violence has occurred, the University must take prompt and effective steps to end the sexual violence, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects, whether or not the sexual violence is the subject of a criminal investigation. The University will take steps to protect the complainant as necessary, including interim steps taken prior to the final outcome of the investigation. The University must provide a grievance procedure for students to file complaints of sex discrimination, including complaints of sexual violence. These procedures must include an equal opportunity for both parties to present witnesses and other evidence and the same appeal rights. The University’s grievance procedures must use the preponderance of the evidence standard to resolve complaints of sex discrimination. The University must notify both parties of the outcome of the complaint.

Anyone can be the victim of sexual assault. When sexual assault occurs on campus, it is a flagrant violation of the University’s standards of conduct. When the assailant is an acquaintance, a survivor often has mixed feelings concerning the incident and what to do about it. Besides feeling frightened, angry, hurt and ashamed, survivors can feel betrayed and even guilty for having “facilitated” the assault. In some cases, they do not even acknowledge that they have been assaulted until long after the incident has occurred. Consent requires a clear desire, expressed either verbally or nonverbally, to participate in the act. Not saying “no” doesn’t mean “yes.” But even if consent is given, “yes” doesn’t mean “yes” if the person consenting is too impaired to understand what they’re doing. Past consent does not imply future consent. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. If you find yourself in an unwanted sexual situation, on a date or wherever, be assertive - say no. If you are told “no” when you make sexual advances, accept it. No means no!

Definitions: Sexual assault is any actual or attempted non-consensual sexual activity including but not limited to intercourse, attempted intercourse, or sexual touching by a person known or unknown to the victim. Rape is an act of sexual intercourse with a person against his or her will and consent, whether one’s will is overcome by force or fear resulting from the threat of force, or by drugs administered without consent, or when a person is unconscious, intoxicated or otherwise physically unable to communicate willingness.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act and for the purposes of this report, the definition of sexual offense also includes any sexual act directed against another person forcibly and/or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Having sexual relations with someone who is unable to give consent by being mentally

incapacitated or unconscious (passed out) is rape. Sexual actions with a person that you know is incapacitated or should have known is incapacitated by alcohol, drugs, lack of sleep, etc. is prohibited. Incapacitation can occur due to use of alcohol or drugs, when a person is asleep or unconscious, or because of intellectual or other disability that prevents the person from having the capacity to give consent. For statistical purposes, sex offenses includes rape, forcible fondling, statutory rape and incest. Rape is now inclusive of sexual assault, sexual assault with an object, and forcible sodomy and can be perpetrated against both women and men.

Getting Assistance: Victims may be unsure of how to deal with a sexual assault. Perhaps wondering what courses of action are available and appropriate. An unfortunate result of this insecurity is that many victims elect not to tell anyone about their ordeal and decline to seek the help they need - on a physical and emotional level - to deal with the terrible hurt they have suffered. All students, faculty, and staff should be aware of both the consequences of sexual assault and the options available to the victim. Seeking assistance in connection with a sexual assault from the hospital, the police, the University, or anyone else does not oblige you to take further action.

If a sexual offense should occur, the victim should: go to a safe place, contact a friend or family member, get prompt medical attention, tell someone all the details you remember about the assault or write down all details as soon as possible, and keep the clothes worn during the offense. If clothes are changed, place clothes in a paper bag (evidence deteriorates in plastic). Do not shower, bathe, or douche, do not urinate, if possible, do not eat, drink liquids, smoke or brush teeth if oral contact took place, do not destroy the physical evidence that may be found in the vicinity of the crime. If the crime occurred in the victim's home, don't clean or straighten up.

When someone who was sexually assaulted comes to you, encourage him/her to seek medical attention, pursue counseling, and report the incident. No victim should be allowed to suffer alone. If the victim does not wish to report the assault, anyone can inform Campus Police. When a third party makes the complaint, it is necessary for that individual to document the nameless report to Campus Police within 24 hours. FMU will work closely with the victim and will assist in changing the victim's academic or living situations if the changes are requested and are reasonably available.

Medical Attention: A victim of any sexual offense is encouraged to seek medical assistance. This is the first step in regaining control over your life. Even if the victim decides not to report the assault to the police, it is very important to seek medical attention immediately for possible internal injuries or sexually transmitted diseases. To keep all options available, the collection of medical evidence becomes critical in the event you choose, even later, to prosecute. At the emergency room, the doctor will collect samples: hair, semen, and other trace evidence. The hospital will collect the clothing worn during the assault, so it is helpful to bring a change of clothes with you. Normally, the Pee Dee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Assault is called by the hospital. Their representative will come to the emergency room to assist the victim in any way possible. Their services are free. Going to the hospital and having evidence collected does not obligate the victim to complete other actions. This simply aids in keeping options open until the victim decides how to proceed. Options include later choosing to pursue charges against the perpetrator criminally, through the University disciplinary system, or both. When an adult victim of sexual assault (age 18 or older) presents at a hospital or discloses to a victim's advocate that he/she has been sexually assaulted, the individual must be presented with all options for reporting the sexual assault. The reporting options available are: an Anonymous Reporting Protocol or Traditional law enforcement-involved Reporting Protocol.

Under the Anonymous Reporting Protocol, the guiding principles are providing medical attention to the victim and collecting evidence for a future investigation and prosecution if the victim chooses to move forward. Victims are offered a sexual assault/forensic evidence collection examination regardless of their decision to participate with the criminal justice system. Any evidence collected will be stored for one (1) year providing the victim time to make a decision about whether or not to move forward with a law enforcement investigation once the trauma response has stabilized. The collected evidence will not identify the victim on the outside of the kit. The victim should also be informed that although the sexual assault examination kit evidence has been collected there will be no way for law enforcement to process the physical location of the assault if the victim chooses to wait on reporting. Under this protocol, no personally identifying information can be collected or shared in connection with services requested.

Counseling: Remember, sexual assault is a crime committed against you, not by you. Do not blame yourself. Emotional trauma is severe after a sexual assault. The violation, loss of trust, and loss of control can have serious long-term impact on the victim. It is not unusual for a person to feel guilty, distrustful, or withdrawn from others particularly in an acquaintance rape. There are, however, trained persons, on and off campus, who can provide counseling and support

during recovery. Agencies that may be of assistance to you on campus include: Counseling and Testing 843-661-1840; Campus Police 843-661-1109; Student Affairs 843-661-1182; Student Health Services 843-661-1843; and Human Resources 843-661-1140. Off-campus resources include: Pee Dee Coalition 24-hour Rape and Family Crisis Line 843-669-4600 or 1-800 273-1820; Pee Dee Mental Health 843-317-4073 and 1-800-808-4796; McLeod Regional Medical Center Family Practice Center 843-777-2800; McLeod Regional Medical Center Emergency Room 843-777-2027, or Carolinas Hospital System Emergency Room 843-674-5100. These organizations provide support for those in need but do not provide statistical information for inclusion in this report.

Reporting to the Police: Following an incident, victims are encouraged to make a report to campus or local police. This action does not obligate prosecution, but it does make legal action possible if the decision to prosecute is made at a later date. The earlier an incident is reported, the easier it is to collect valuable evidence. Incidents may also be reported to any FMU CSA, the Office of Counseling and Testing, or Student Health Services. If the suspect is a student, the student victim is encouraged to contact the Dean of Students Office immediately. Campus Police officers will aid the victim in completing the report and contacting other agencies that can help to include off campus law enforcement. For an incident occurring on-campus, the SC State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) will assist with the investigation. Off-campus incidents should be reported to the local police. If the assault happens in the City of Florence or in Florence County, contact the police/sheriff by dialing 911. Victims who wish anonymity are encouraged to call the Pee Dee Coalition 24-hour Rape and Family Crisis Line at 843-669-4600 or 1-800-273-1820 for help or advice.

Reporting the assault to the police and obtaining medical attention are not synonymous with criminal prosecution. The victim retains the right not to pursue prosecution even if these steps are taken. Even if the victim decides not to pursue charges, reporting the assault is a step in regaining a sense of personal control. Providing information about the assault may help someone else avoid becoming a victim. If the offender does repeat, you may change your mind about pressing charges. Campus Police will aid the victim in arranging for medical care, contacting counseling, and other available resources. We will meet with you privately, at a place you choose to take a report, and will do our best to meet your request to speak to a male or female officer. We will treat you and your case with sensitivity and professionalism and continue to be available to you to answer questions, and explain the processes involved. We will investigate your case with the assistance of the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) perhaps leading to arrest and prosecution of a suspect. Finally, we will keep you up-to-date on progress of the investigation or prosecution and your rights and options.

When a sexual offense is reported, the University will make every effort to see that the victim is offered medical and psychological care as well as information about prosecuting the suspect through both University disciplinary channels and the criminal justice system. Victims have the option of keeping their report of sexual assault in complete confidence, protecting their right to anonymity, when making a report through the University's Counseling and Testing Center.

Campus Student Judicial Proceedings: University student judicial action, criminal prosecution and civil suit are all options available to victims of sexual assault. To begin University student judicial action, the victim should contact Student Affairs and report the assault with a request that the Dean of Students charge the accused student with a University policy violation. The victim may request only to receive medical and/or psychological assistance. If the student/victim does not wish any official action, that is her/his choice. Reports will be included anonymously in statistics required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Students accused of sexual offenses are charged with violating FMU's Standards of Conduct. The victim is afforded special rights if the suspect is a student. The accuser and the accused are entitled to have others present during a campus disciplinary hearing. If the accused also faces criminal prosecution, he/she may have the right to the presence of an attorney. If he/she chooses that option, the victim may also have an attorney present. The victim is allowed to make a "victim impact statement" as part of the hearing process. Both the accused and the accuser are notified of the results of the campus disciplinary proceeding brought as a result of the charges. For the purposes of this section, the outcome of the disciplinary proceeding means only the institution's final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanctions against the accused.

If criminal charges are pressed and the suspect found guilty, University discipline will be in line with the conviction. If charges are not pressed but the victim identifies the assailant, University disciplinary action may be in line with the severity of the offense upon completion of the investigation and substantiation via the University student judicial system. Possible University disciplinary action may be, but is not limited to: a student perpetrator living on campus may be assigned a disciplinary sanction, dismissed from housing, or from the University. A student perpetrator living off-

campus may be assigned a disciplinary sanction or dismissed from the University. For a faculty or staff perpetrator, disciplinary action may include termination.

There are a number of proactive measures you can take to minimize the potential for becoming a victim. One way is to report suspicious persons to Campus Police. Let others know where you are going and when you will return. Avoid working, studying or being alone in buildings or isolated areas. If you “feel” uncomfortable - trust your feelings - contact Campus Police to be accompanied to your destination. Know where emergency call boxes are throughout the campus. Be cautious dating someone you don’t know well, get information about that person from a mutual acquaintance, or try to arrange a double date or group activity. Remember that leaving a party or other social event with someone you have just met can be dangerous. Avoid excessive use of alcohol; most acquaintance rapes involve drugs or alcohol use by one or both parties. Men and women should avoid excessive alcohol in dating situations. Don’t have your good judgment impaired. Do not use illicit drugs or improperly use prescription drugs; they can interfere with clear thinking and clear communication. Know your sexual desires and limitations. Communicate them clearly to the other party. Finally, walk with confidence and alertness. Assaultants are less likely to target a person who appears assertive and difficult to intimidate. Prevention, intervention, and education programs specifically addressing rape, acquaintance rape and other sexual offenses are sponsored by a variety of organizations at FMU throughout the year. Programs on sexual assault occur in residence halls and the topic is addressed at freshman orientation. The University sponsors a number of education and awareness programs regarding sexual assault. Information sessions are included in workshops such as Health Education Day, Mini-Student Health Fair, Resident Assistant and Residence Life Training and other Educational Programs. For more information on these programs, contact Student Affairs.

Sex Offender Registry and Access to Related Information

In accordance with the “Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act” of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Clery Act, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, FMUPD is providing information about the link to the South Carolina Sex Offender Registry. The Act requires institutions of higher education to advise the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning sex offenders can be obtained. The Act also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice to each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. In South Carolina sex offenders must register at the County Sheriff’s Office for the site maintained by the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED). The web address for the SLED State Sex Offender Registry is: <http://www.sled.sc.gov/>, and you can click on the “Sex Offender Registry” item in the left column to search for offenders. The information available includes the offender’s name; sex, race, age, date of birth, height, weight, eye, hair and skin color; last reported address, any scars, marks or tattoos, aliases used; the date of conviction, the statute violated; if the offender is a predator; and a photograph if available. Registry information provided under law shall be used for the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, for the screening of current or prospective employees or volunteers or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. Use of the information for purposes not authorized by law is prohibited and a willful violation with the intent to harass or intimidate another can result in prosecution. Information on sex offenders across the nation can be obtained through the US Department of Justice Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website at <http://www.nsopw.gov/>. The Florence County Sheriff’s Office has launched the “Offender Watch” sex offender website to provide additional information about registered sex offenders in the local area. You can access this site at: <http://www.fcso.org/>, click on the “About” tab.

Sexual Harassment

Policy: It is the policy of Francis Marion University, in keeping with efforts to maintain an environment in which the dignity and worth of all students, employees and visitors of the university are respected, that sexual harassment of students, employees and visitors at Francis Marion University is unacceptable conduct and will not be tolerated. Sexual harassment may involve the behavior of a person of either sex against a person of the opposite or same sex, when that behavior falls within the definition as outlined below.

Offenders will be subject to disciplinary action, which may include, but is not limited to, oral or written warnings, demotions, transfers, suspension without pay, or dismissal for cause.

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination, which is prohibited under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for employees and under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 for students. The South Carolina State Human Affairs Law also prohibits sex discrimination. Title IX protects students from sexual harassment in a school's education programs and activities. Title IX protects students in connection with all the academic, educational, extracurricular, athletic and other programs of the University whether those programs take place in the University's facilities or at a classroom training program sponsored by the university at another location.

Definition: Sexual harassment of students, employees and visitors at Francis Marion University is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature, when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic status, or submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment or academic decisions affecting that individual, or such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonable interference with an individual's work performance or educational experience, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment.

Examples: Prohibited acts take a variety of forms from subtle pressure for sexual activity to physical assault. Examples include, but are not limited to, threats or intimidation of sexual relations or sexual contact which are not freely or mutually agreeable to both parties; continued or repeated verbal abuses or comments of a sexual nature; and threats or insinuations that the person's employment, grade, wages, promotional opportunities, class or work assignments, may be adversely affected by not submitting to sexual advances.

Procedure: Any university employee who feels that she or he has been sexually harassed under the above definition and who wishes further information or who wishes to file a complaint, including a Title IX complaint, should contact the Vice President for Administration immediately. The Vice President for Administration is located in Room 105 of the Stokes Administration Building and the phone number is 843-661-1146. Title IX coordinators are responsible for overseeing all title IX complaints and identifying and addressing any patterns of systemic problems that arise during the review of such complaints.

Any student who feels that she or he has been sexually harassed under the above definition and who wishes further information or who wishes to file a complaint should contact immediately one of the following: the Vice President for Student Affairs or the Vice President for Administration. The Vice President for Student Affairs is located in Room 205 of the Smith University Center and the phone number is 843-661-1182.

Any faculty or staff member receiving a complaint of sexual harassment should seek the advice of the Vice President for Administration.

When a student sexually harasses another student, the harassing conduct creates a hostile environment if the conduct is sufficiently serious that it interferes with or limits a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the University's program. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment, particularly if the harassment is physical. Even a single or isolated incident of sexual harassment may create a hostile environment if the incident is sufficiently severe. For example, a single instance of rape is sufficiently severe to create a hostile environment.

If the University knows or reasonably should know about student-on-student harassment that creates a hostile environment, Title IX requires the University to take immediate action to eliminate the harassment, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects. The University ensures that employees are trained so that they know to report harassment to appropriate University officials, and so that employees with authority to address harassment know how to properly respond. Training of employees should include practical information about how to identify and report sexual harassment and sexual violence. This training should be provided to any employee likely to witness or receive reports of sexual harassment or violence, for example administrators, counselors, health services and resident advisors.

The University may have an obligation to respond to student-on-student sexual harassment that initially occurred off campus or outside an educational program or activity. If a student files a complaint with the University, regardless of where the conduct occurred, the University must process the complaint according to established procedures. Because students often experience the continuing effects of off-campus sexual harassment in the educational setting, the University should consider the effects of the off-campus conduct when evaluating whether there is a hostile environment on campus.

Regardless of whether a harassed student, a parent or a third party files a complaint under the University's grievance procedures or otherwise requests action on the student's behalf, the University must promptly investigate to determine what occurred and then take appropriate steps to resolve the situation. The University's Title IX investigation is different from a law enforcement investigation and a law enforcement investigation does not relieve the University of its Title IX obligation to investigate the conduct.

The University should inform and obtain the consent from the complainant before beginning an investigation. If the complainant requests confidentiality or asks that the complaint not be pursued, the University should take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request for confidentiality or request that the investigation not be pursued. If a complainant insists that his or her name or other identifiable information not be disclosed to the alleged perpetrator, the University will inform the complainant that its ability to respond may be limited. The University will also tell the complainant that Title IX prohibits retaliation and that the University will take steps to prevent retaliation and take strong responsive action if retaliation occurs. If a complainant continues to ask that his or her name or other identifiable information not be revealed, the University will evaluate that request in the context of its responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students. The request will be weighed against such factors as the seriousness of the alleged harassment, the complainant's age, whether there have been other complaints about the same individual; and the harasser's rights to receive information about the allegations if the information is maintained by the University as an "educational record" under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). The University shall inform the complainant if it cannot ensure confidentiality. Even if the University cannot take disciplinary action against the alleged harasser because the complainant insists on confidentiality, it should pursue other steps to limit the effects of the alleged harassment and prevent its recurrence.

The University applies the following elements for prompt and equitable resolution of sexual harassment complaints. Notice to students and employees of the grievance procedures including where complaints may be filed; application of the procedures to complaints alleging harassment; adequate, reliable and impartial application of investigation of complaints including the opportunity for each party to present witnesses; reasonably prompt time frames for the major stages of the complaint process; notice to parties of the outcome of the complaint; and assurance that the University will take steps to prevent recurrence of any harassment and correct its discriminatory effects on the complainant and others.

Traffic Regulation

Because of its status as primarily a commuter University, FMU has a high ratio of automobiles to students. The traffic regulation provides maximum use of existing facilities and ensures safe movement of pedestrians and vehicles. Everyone who operates a motor vehicle on campus is subject to the laws of South Carolina and this regulation. Detailed Campus "Rules of the Road" information is in the Traffic Regulation and The Student Handbook. Vehicles without proper FMU registration may be stopped, and the operator asked to explain his/her purpose on campus. Officers have equipment to attempt to jump-start or unlock vehicles however make no guarantee of success. This free service is only available close to campus and as duty and manpower permit.

Weapons Possession

Firearms and dangerous weapons of any type are not permitted in any University facilities, except when carried by law enforcement officers within their jurisdictions. The possession and/or use of a firearm (i.e. handgun, rifle, shotgun) on-campus is prohibited under state law with a few narrow exceptions. Violations can result in the arrest and incarceration of the violator. Intentional use, possession, or sale of firearms or other dangerous weapons by students on campus is strictly forbidden and is a violation of University policy and state law. Violations can result in arrest and confiscation and/or destruction of the prohibited item. Other weapons prohibited on campus include BB guns, pellet guns, air guns, blow guns, paint ball guns, sling shots or other projectile weapons; hatchets, knives (with blades 2" or longer) or other edged weapons; bows/arrows, explosives, fireworks, chemical components expelled by compressed gases such as OC or pepper spray; impact weapons such as batons, nun chucks, slap jacks, brass knuckles or martial arts type weapons; electrical shock devices (i.e. stun guns or Tasers); dangerous/noxious chemical mixtures, incendiary devices, propelled missiles or other dangerous substances. Possession of these prohibited items can result in removal from campus housing and/or suspension from the University. All weapons or prohibited items will be confiscated and may be destroyed.

Approval for the temporary possession or use of a certain type of weapon in extremely limited and considered on a case-by-case basis.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION/CRIMINAL OFFENSES

An institution must report to the Department of Education and disclose in its annual security report statistics for the three most recent calendar years concerning the number of each of the following crimes that occurred on or within its Clery Geography and that are reported to local police agencies or to a Campus Security Authority; see the list of crimes on the back0 page. An institution must include in its crime statistics all crimes reported to a Campus Security Authority for purposes of Clery Act reporting. Clery Act reporting does not require initiating an investigation or disclosing identifying information about the victim. An institution may not withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics based on a decision by a court, coroner, jury, prosecutor, or other similar non-campus official. An institution must report and disclose a crime statistic for the calendar year in which the crime was reported to local police agencies or to a Campus Security Authority.

For the purposes of collecting statistics on the crimes listed in this section for submission to the department and inclusion in an institution's annual security report, Clery geography includes buildings and property that are part of the institution's campus; the institution's non-campus buildings and property; and public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

The Campus Police prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The full text of the report can be located on our web site at <http://www.fmarion.edu/about/Crimereports>. You can also connect to the campus police website through the FMU Home Page at <http://www.fmarion.edu>. Click on Campus Police in the "quick links" list. This report is compiled in cooperation with the Vice President for Student Affairs and the Director of Housing and Residents Life. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the FMU Police, Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. Student Affairs and Campus Police serve as "clearinghouses" in the statistical gathering of crime data from Campus Security Authorities and report statistics involving pertinent criminal incidents, arrests, or referrals. These offices routinely compare and reconcile gathered information to minimize multiple postings for the same reported criminal incidents or arrests. Likewise pertinent statistics from the required geographical areas pertinent to Francis Marion University are requested from the Florence Police Department and the Florence County Sheriff's Office annually. Other jurisdictions are asked to provide statistical information when classes are provided in that jurisdiction. All reported figures are incorporated in the statistical table in this report for disclosure to the public. Offense definitions used are from the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR). FMU Counseling and Testing staff inform clients of the procedures to report crime to the Campus Police voluntarily should they feel it is in the best interest of the client.

A hate crime is defined as a crime reported to local police agencies or to a Campus Security Authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the possible categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. Hate crime statistical disclosure applies to all offenses listed on the attached table along with offenses involving larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/vandalism/damage of property, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and to any other crime involving bodily injury. For the reporting period (calendar years 2011 through 2013) no crimes were reported that meet these requirements.

Each year notification postcards are sent to all enrolled students at the local addresses they provide. The postcard supplies the web address to access this report. Faculty and staff are provided a hard copy of this report by Human Resources. Copies of this report may be obtained at the Campus Police Department, 4804 Patriot Drive, or by calling 843-661-1109. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from Human Resources, Stokes Administration Building, 4800 Wallace Drive, or by calling 843-661-1140.

This document is provided in compliance with The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998, The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Fire Reporting Act of 2008.

THREE YEAR CRIME STATISTIC COMPARISON

OFFENSE	ON CAMPUS			**RESIDENTIAL			NON CAMPUS			PUBLIC			OVERALL TOTAL		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	6	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SEX OFFENSES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE			0			0			0			0			0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			0			0			0			0			0
STALKING			0			0			0			0			0
LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS	15	37	12	10	11	7	1	0	0	1	4	1	17	41	13
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY	62	71	48	48	22	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	62	71	49
DRUG LAW ARRESTS	34	61	51	20	30	23	0	0	0	2	6	6	36	67	57
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	5	15	15	5	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	15
ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION ARRESTS	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION VIOLATIONS REFERRED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
**CRIMES REPORTED IN THE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES COLUMN ARE INCLUDED IN THE ON CAMPUS CATEGORY.															

Non-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by the institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic areas of the institution.

Public: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Stalking, Dating and Domestic Violence: These are new crime categories established in 2013.

2011: One off campus Attempted Burglary to a Residence used by a fraternity that was investigated by Florence PD. No subject identified.

